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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1972

Established 1887

**WEATHER FORECAST**

PARIS  
22-25°, Tomorrow similar.  
68 (38-50), LONDON, Party  
(27-31). Tomorrow similar.  
70-72 (35-44), CHANNEL  
MILY. Temp. 28-30° (28-31).  
Temp. 30-32° (27-29).  
(22-24).

WEATHER PAGE 3

Austria	5 S. Lebanon	5 P.
Belgium	12 B.P. Luxembourg	1 P.
Denmark	2 D.K.	1 Flor.
Eire (Ire. Irl.)	14 F.R.	1 Flor.
Finland	1 F.R.	2 F.R.
Germany	1 D.M.	1 P.
Great Britain	1 D.P.	1 P.
Greece	16 Dr.	1 P.
India	Rs. 3.63	1.75 S.K.Y.
Iran	25 Rials	1.20 S.F.T.
Italy	180 Lire	50.20
Israel	1.25 L.	6 D.

## Daley Says He'll Back The Ticket

### Teamster Chiefs Endorse Nixon

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)— Mayor Richard J. Daley, whose delegates to the Democratic National Convention were unseated by insurgents, said today, "I will support the entire Democratic ticket."

"I have stated my position many times previously," he said, "and I repeat it today. I am a Democrat... I will support every candidate on the Democratic ticket, federal, state and local."

His statement did not mention Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate for president. Later, he said he had not been in contact with either Sen. McGovern or members of his staff.

In South Dakota, where Sen. McGovern is vacationing, a staff member said the senator telephoned Mayor Daley shortly after learning of the endorsement. He told the mayor, the staff member reported, that it was "a magnanimous move on your part; and I am very grateful to you."

In Rancho La Costa, Calif., leaders of the 22-million-member Teamsters Union endorsed President Nixon for re-election, breaking with organized labor's recent diplomatic, military and political moves.

The union's 17-member executive committee made the announcement of the endorsement

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## St. Louis Takes McGovern Switch e to Enlist Eagleton

July 17 (UPI) — Sen. Marvin Laird said today that the vital nominees of South Dakota to support F-16 airplane getting Sen. Laird running Sen. Laird's running from Missouri's being built by Corp. of Detroit, Sen. Laird would scrap.

## atic uded sfield

July 17 (AP) — Leader Mike Mansfield said today to consult his colleagues, Sen. Laird, about the program.

For the first time Senator Mike Mansfield, Sen. Thomas P. Eagleton, the vice-chairman, the party ticket. Mansfield said in touch with his nominees that as far as in the Senate as we always said he would switch partisanship between the Republicans on Aug. 1.

Later he said: "It's difficult." But because of Congress to work after election. He indicated Congress might session until mid-

September. Pennsylvania leader said still could be but that it hard work and rep politics at a d. "The Repub- to do business. o absentes to

said of Sen. he is "honest, everyone knows And he called added asset who strength to the west of the country.

Eagleton could run, said the coun- said.

g UFO small Kansas

Kan., July 17 — In the end months this town of 1,000 been visited by a military flying red cluster of by the chief of policemen and a signs. But the aims unconnected. M.R. Shelton de- sert as a "round, white light" after of lights on a It hovers about high, usually 10 own. And he called him much about Mr. Shelton said it might be the infrared pictures to check feedlot

o said the thing stationary until an officer radios an- t it. It then begins "Every time we were."

He did not mention Sen. McGovern's willingness to withdraw U.S. support for the present South Vietnamese government.

The American response to the enemy offensive will add about \$1 billion to the \$4 billion budgeted for war costs in fiscal 1973. Mr. Laird apparently is assuming a decrease in the level of activity, since he had earlier projected a higher spending figure if the intense fighting continued.

• As a result of his talks last week with French Defense Minister Michel Debré, Mr. Laird says he is hopeful there will be progress over the next year on restoring supply lines across France and in settling the amount owed by France because of relocation of American forces when they were forced to leave France in 1967.

aid Zoo K., July 17 (AP) — The Land Zoo at the Broadwalk is closed, sports that someone made. Missing are goats, six Shetland lambs, one tortoise, a white bull and a chen, according to

the zoo.

At the state penitentiary, at least five guards had been taken as hostages and four other employees were injured.

The incident occurred two days after a riot caused \$1.5 million in damage at Maryland's House of Corrections at Jessup, 20 miles from Baltimore. Gov. Mandel and Rep. Parren J. Mitchell negotiated there, too.

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We made no commitments to the inmates but we said there would be no physical or mental reprisals," Gov. Mandel told newsmen.

The incident occurred two days after a riot caused \$1.5 million in damage at Maryland's House of Corrections at Jessup, 20 miles from Baltimore. Gov. Mandel and Rep. Parren J. Mitchell negotiated there, too.

Sweig had been accused of conspiring with lobbyist Nathan Voloshen who has since died. Voloshen pleaded guilty and was given a one-year suspended sentence and fined \$10,000.

Discontent at Attica ATTICA, N.Y., July 17 (UPI) — Nearly three-quarters of the Attica correctional facility's 1,200 inmates refused to leave their cells today in the first major display of discontent at the prison since last fall's bloody rebellion that claimed 43 lives.

Late in the day, a spokesman for the correctional service department said a nurse—whose dismissal had led to the discontent—had been rehired.



United Press International  
MAN FROM MISSOURI—Sen. Thomas Eagleton, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, during Washington, D.C., TV interview Sunday. He said that he hopes to heal the breach between the party ticket and organized labor.

## Navy Finds 43 Major Flaws In Test Model of F-14 Fighter

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — The Navy found 43 major flaws in test models of its new F-14 fighter plane during a preliminary evaluation late last year, according to congressional testimony made public today.

## Daley Backs Party Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

the successful challenge. However, he indicated that a compromise between the regular Democratic organization and the reformers might be difficult.

He said at one point that there is a possibility for compromise between the two factions during the campaign, "if they [the reformers] support the entire Democratic ticket. But they're lukewarm Democrats."

This was the mayor's first discussion of the unsentiment of his delegation to the convention or the McGovern nomination.

He appeared unannounced at his City Hall office, told reporters he would "see you later" and set up the press conference.

McGovern Home

RAPID CITY, S.D., July 17 (AP) — Several hundred cheering supporters and a band playing "Happy Days Are Here Again" welcomed the Democratic presidential nominee back to his home state today.

Sen. McGovern flew into Rapid City Regional Airport from Washington on the way to two weeks of rest, staff reorganization and planning for his fall campaign against President Nixon.

Meany Holds Out

WASHINGTON, July 17 (Reuters) — George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO confederation of trade unions and an implacable foe of Sen. McGovern, will confer with his 35-member executive board Wednesday in an effort to block any move to endorse his candidacy.

Mr. Meany, concerned over Sen. McGovern's alleged neglect of the labor movement, is urging other AFL-CIO leaders not to extend their traditional support to the Democratic presidential candidate this year.

But Sen. Thomas P. Eagleton, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, who has been given the prime responsibility for persuading the AFL-CIO to support Sen. McGovern, said yesterday he was confident he could convince Mr. Meany that Sen. McGovern's election was in labor's best interest.

• The Nixon administration has on several occasions discussed with the Communist representatives in Paris the possibility of the return of American prisoners in response to an American troop withdrawal. But that proposal has been rejected. Mr. Laird said, and he sees no reason to believe Sen. McGovern would have better luck in obtaining the release of the prisoners through such a move.

He did not mention Sen. McGovern's willingness to withdraw U.S. support for the present South Vietnamese government.

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Priest Jailed in Spain

MADRID, July 17 (UPI) — Spain's Public Order Court has condemned the Rev. Francisco Garcia Salve to two years in jail for assaulting and wounding a policeman, Spain's official news agency, Cifra, said today. The prosecution said that Father Salve was surprised while he was painting a slogan on the wall of a subway station.

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## Reagan Says McGovern Is Isolationist

### Asserts Europeans Upset by His Views

LONDON, July 17 (AP) — California's Gov. Ronald Reagan said today that he has found "great concern" in Western Europe that Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern is isolationist.

In every country he visited, Gov. Reagan told a news conference, "they didn't ask me if McGovern is isolationist, they were well aware of it. There is great concern. It is worrying them."

Gov. Reagan is nearing the end of a seven-nation swing through Western Europe as a special emissary of President Nixon, largely to reassure European leaders of continued U.S. support of the North Atlantic Alliance and of its interest in broadening the Common Market.

Gov. Reagan told reporters the United States has "no intention of reducing its forces" in Western Europe.

Such a reduction would take place, he said, "only when the Western Nations of Europe were sure there was no longer a need for U.S. forces."

"I don't think we are going to see that for a long time," he added.

Gov. Reagan criticized actress Jane Fonda for her trip to North Vietnam and took an oblique shot at Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass., for his public statement on the Northern Ireland situation.

Concerning Miss Fonda, he said, "I think the young lady is very ill advised. To lend comfort and aid to an enemy who is killing our men is very irresponsible and, as a matter of fact, is lacking in morality."

The apparent gibe at Sen. Kennedy came when Gov. Reagan was asked by newsmen if he discussed Northern Ireland with British Prime Minister Edward Heath when they met earlier today.

Gov. Reagan replied that he did not discuss Ulster "from the standpoint of U.S. participation" in the Northern Ireland situation.

The United States is not interested in injecting itself into this controversy, some senators notwithstanding," Gov. Reagan said. "I think it [Northern Ireland] is a great tragedy. I think that some [U.S. senators] have gone a little far afield in talking about it."

No Interest in U.S. Post

Aked by newsmen if he is in line for a job in the Nixon administration, Gov. Reagan, 67, said the matter has never been discussed.

"I have two and a half years to go as governor of California," he said, "and, the Lord willing, that is exactly what I intend to do."

At another point, Gov. Reagan said, "I have no interest in a post in Washington."

The Republican governor leaves tomorrow for Dublin for a three-day visit before returning to the United States to report to President Nixon on his European tour.

Gov. Reagan said that in his meeting with Irish leaders "I am not going to talk about Ulster."

Instead, he said, he will express the U.S. desire for improving trade relations with Ireland and repeat assurances concerning NATO and the Common Market.

Gov. Reagan had lunch today with Mr. Heath and, afterward, conferred with British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

They became eligible to apply for the positions after L. Patrick Gray III, the acting director, announced May 12 a change in the agency's menu policy.

The late J. Edgar Hoover, whom Mr. Gray succeeded, had opposed hiring women to conduct criminal investigations on the grounds that the work was too dangerous.

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"If you elect the McGovern ticket," Sen. Eagleton told a cheering airport crowd, "I promise that the District of Columbia will have home rule within that term of office."

The Missouri senator was returning home after his nomination as vice-presidential candidate. During a stopover in St. Louis, he said that he expects the presidential campaign to be a clean one, but blasted Vice-President Spiro Agnew as negative and divisive.

He said the McGovern ticket "will have home rule within that term of office."

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## Michigan Bid to Block Busing Is Supported by Justice Dept.

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UPI) — The Justice Department acted today to support the State of Michigan's bid to block implementation of a major school busing program for the Detroit area.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said a friend-of-the-court brief was filed in the 6th U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati requesting a stay of a U.S. District Court order. The brief asked for the stay so the Court of Appeals could "hear and determine questions relating to the [case's] constitutional merits."

The appeal was filed by Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken and state Attorney General Frank J. Kelley for a stay or suspension of forced busing orders by U.S. District Court Judge Stephen Roth. A hearing on the appeal was scheduled by the appellate court later today.

The Justice Department said that, because of the unprecedented scope of Judge Roth's order, an appellate review should be held "prior to requiring the defendants to spend a great deal of money and take other irreversible steps looking to implementation of a desegregation plan."

Order to Consolidate

Judge Roth's order would require Detroit to consolidate into one attendance area 53 separate school districts and about 780,000 students. The judge told the Detroit School Board to buy 295 school buses to begin a vast school busing program this fall.

The Justice Department acknowledged that the U.S. Supreme Court held that "the obligation of every school district is to terminate dual systems at once to operate ... only unitary schools." But it argued that the ruling was concerned with eliminating dual schools under state segregation laws.

The issues on appeal, the Justice Department said, are whether the Detroit School Board has discriminated against black students, and whether it is proper to include suburban school systems in a desegregation plan without making specific findings of desegregation.

The District Court, the department said, imposed a remedy against school districts without proving any law violation. It said that Congress in the 1973 Higher Education Act, strongly suggested that a stay of proceedings, to allow time for appeal, would be in the public interest.

The department's brief said that without a stay while the Circuit Court decides the state's appeal, school authorities would "continue to be required to take actions necessitating heavy outlays of resources and expenditures including the purchase of new buses, the special training of faculty and staff and the hiring of additional counselors."

## N.Y. Gesture to Foreigners

NEW YORK, July 17 (Reuters) — Signs in four languages—French, Spanish, German and Japanese—are to be placed in New York's Central Park to help tourists.

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Page 4—Tuesday, July 18, 1972 \* \*

## New and Old in Istanbul

**At a time when Ulster seems determined to revive the hatred of the Thirty Years War, the Holy Synod of the Eastern Orthodox Church was recalling memories of a far older time. There were the shadows of the grandeur and miseries of ancient Byzantium, complicated by modern nationalisms, yet brightened by the hope that stubborn feuds which have divided Christians more than a millennium might at last give way to new concepts of unity in faith.**

Archbishop Athenagoras, patriarch of Constantinople and first among his equals in the Orthodox hierarchy, whose death was the occasion for the meeting of the synod, was a world figure of importance: far-sighted, venturesome beyond the majority of his fellow leaders in the Orthodox churches, seeking a renewal of ties between Constantinople and Rome. He was, in fact, a kind of John XXIII of Orthodoxy. Naturally, the choice of his successor was a matter of great moment, not only for his own church but for Christendom in general.

But the synod was not wholly free in its choice. The fact that the patriarchal seat is in Istanbul, the largest city of the predominantly Moslem, if avowedly secular, republic of Turkey, has been a constant problem for the Eastern Orthodox. Despite treaty guarantees, the Turkish government frequently interferes with the operations of the patriarchate—not, probably, in any resurgence of a militant Islam, but on the very mundane ground that the Eastern Orthodox are too closely involved in Greek politics. And Greece has been Turkey's most

active rival since World War I ended in a Turco-Greek war.

That there is truth in the Turkish contention cannot be denied—an Orthodox churchman presides over Cyprus, for example. Nevertheless, there is something deeply repugnant in the thought of a government in Ankara exercising a veto over the selection of the head of a major religious body with communicants all over the world. The new patriarch—Demetrios of Imbros and Tenedos—may well be a good man; he seems to be in the tradition of Athenagoras, and he has the endorsement of Metropolitan Meliton, dean of the synod, and one of the Orthodox leaders allegedly vetoed by the Turks. But he will act under the handicap of this intervention—completely irrelevant on religious grounds.

Americans have a special interest in this conflict between church and state in Istanbul. Not only is it contrary to the whole concept of religious liberty in this country: Archbishop Iakovos, primate of North and South America, with some two million Orthodox acknowledging his office, was not only denied admission to Istanbul for the funeral of Athenagoras, but was among those reportedly vetoed in advance by the Turkish government. That Iakovos is one of the most forceful and influential elements in the new Orthodoxy may be of importance chiefly to those particularly interested in that creed and its future. That his wide world was denied consideration by an ally of the United States is a subject of national concern.

## Halting French A-Tests

The mounting world concern over ecological issues aroused by the Stockholm conference has led to increased protest over France's series of atmospheric nuclear tests in the Pacific, the sixth round since 1968. By releasing almost no information this year beyond the unavoidable warnings to shipping, Paris has indirectly acknowledged the political sensitivity of the issue both at home and abroad.

In France, the opposition parties and, especially, the new Communist-Socialist "popular front," want to halt the nuclear weapons program. Elsewhere, the annual protests of Pacific nations have been reinforced by the strong condemnation of further testing adopted at Stockholm. Secretary of State Rogers has joined the foreign ministers of Australia and New Zealand in an ANZUS Council statement denouncing atmospheric nuclear tests. Previously, the Nixon administration had avoided such criticism in an effort to improve French-American relations in the post-De Gaulle period.

Even though Paris officials point out that over the years France has conducted far fewer tests than the United States or the Soviet Union, it is an anachronism that atmospheric testing continues nine years after the Soviet-American-British test-ban treaty. Equally unfortunate is France's continued refusal, despite the death of Gen. de Gaulle, to participate in any disarmament

negotiations—which might well involve criticism of French testing.

The time clearly has come, in the interest of a more stable world, for Washington to take a new initiative to relieve France of its annual embarrassment and bring it back into the world's disarmament forums, starting with French signature of the test-ban treaty. President Kennedy in 1963 offered a formula that might well be revived in amended form now.

The Kennedy offer called for the United States to conduct tests underground for France, as it has for Britain, if France would sign the test-ban treaty and halt tests in the atmosphere. That offer was linked to a general proposal of nuclear cooperation, similar to that given Britain, if France would resume cooperation with NATO. President de Gaulle rejected the proposal, but probably more out of dislike for the NATO condition than because of opposition to the test-ban treaty.

President Pompidou is less rigid about such matters. Britain has found it feasible to halt testing entirely without weakening its deterrent. An American effort to negotiate a similar agreement with France—with less emphasis on NATO integration and more on a French return to disarmament talks—would be of benefit to the United States, to France and to the entire world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Democratic Convention

The victory of McGovern, the pullouts of Humphrey and Muskie, the stinging defeat of Richard Daley, these dramatic developments mark a decisive turn in the history of the Democratic party. While George Wallace is not a man to bow before the victory of radical McGovern, the defeat of the stop-McGovern coalition is very likely to leave a large fraction of the Democratic electorate no other choice than to vote for the Republican candidate. This is good news for President Nixon. This is at least what most of the American political observers believe, but they are not necessarily always right. McGovern has already baffled them.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

\* \* \*

The fact that a man manages to make a political career by defying the military, financial, labor lobbies, establishment party politicians and, sustained by the immense hope of the younger generation, reaches the top of that party and becomes its standard-bearer in the presidential election, is a success doubtless to be put to the credit of the United States of America. People readily poke fun at American election methods, but they permit democracy to be moved by the people's breath if that breath is powerful enough. It is to the honor of the U.S.A. that outsider McGovern becomes the official challenger of Nixon. He proclaims an ardent program, highly controversial; no political half-measures nor reassuring subterfuges

but a determination that has not been reaffirmed since John Kennedy's assassination to make America something different, fairer, giving everyone better chances of creating a genuine new society. The fact that the men of the past did not cling to their positions and left open a regal way for McGovern also evidences their understanding of democracy.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

### McGovern and Pragmatism

Candidate McGovern thus far seems insufficiently aware that both of the major American political parties are in fact coalitions of divergent forces. He has fallen out, partly or completely, with some powerful potential partners in the Democratic ranks. He steamrolled the convention with the aid of college youth and would-be proletarian leaders. But it will take more than that to win the national elections.

For McGovern and his party, much will depend on whether he will be ruled by the pragmatic side of his own nature and whether a narrow circle of zealots will permit him to make compromises. A first-class opportunity to heal some rifts may already have been missed. McGovern's choice for the vice-presidency is little known and seems more like his Doppelganger than like a balancing counterpoise to a presidential candidate who came out of a split party convention and now presents a challenge to the nation.

—From *the Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

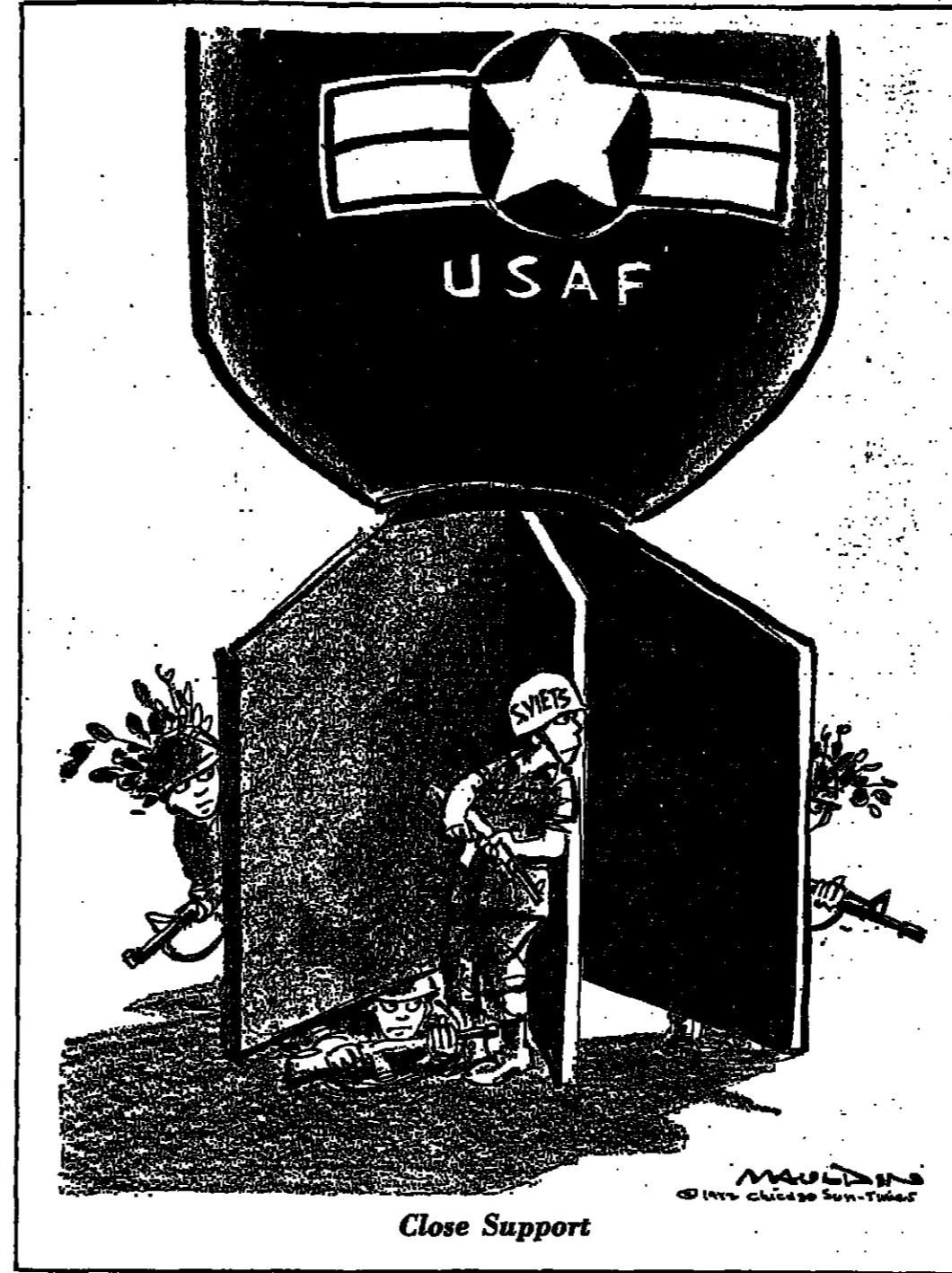
July 18, 1897

SEATTLE.—The steamship Portland arrived here today from St. Michael, Alaska, bringing millions of dollars in gold dust and nuggets, most of which was taken out of the ground during the last three months. Prospectors say that the yield of gold dust and nuggets from the Alaskan goldfields during the year is approximately \$5,000,000, and declare that the gold mines of California are poverty hollows compared with the Klondike camp.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 18, 1922

NEW YORK.—Two persons to one throughout the country are opposed to the Volstead Act. This is the preliminary result of a poll being taken among 10,000,000 American citizens by the "Literary Digest" in an attempt to place before the people as a whole before the fall elections, the consensus of opinion of the country on the questions of prohibition and the soldier bonus. The poll was started this year with ballots going both to men and women.



Close Support

## In the Real World

By Anthony Lewis

**M**AMI BEACH—While they last, the dramas of an American political convention seem overwhelmingly important to those concerned. But the world goes on outside, the reality that will eventually face the politicians.

During the Democrats' week in Miami, The New York Times published three stories that sharply reminded us of that outside world. They suggested some of the painful realities with which any President will have to deal.

One article bore the headline, "Jersey Black-White." It described census findings for eight New Jersey counties near New York City. As the headline indicated, the figures showed that between 1960 and 1970 suburban areas of predominantly white population increased their already large margin of affluence over black urban areas.

In Newark, now a black-majority city, median family income rose from \$5,454 to \$7,735 during the decade—a gain of 42 percent. In nearby Montclair, a mixed and not particularly rich suburban community, the figure went from \$4,500 to \$14,500—up 71 percent.

One thoughtful reformist Democrat, a man who will certainly support McGovern, said the other day that he worried about McGovern avoiding the hard questions. "We are in danger of getting just a different kind of pie in the sky," he said—promises of more things to different groups instead of talk about what Americans will have to contribute to help make

the world and especially their country whole again.

That was a somewhat unfair comment this early in the political year. But it is a useful reminder of what George McGovern's role ought to be: win or lose: To get through to the ordinary people of America and make them feel a relation to the moral necessities of life on an increasingly crowded and discontented earth.

In these things, it is the spirit that matters. No one can run for President with a perfect program. But he can make the steel worker, with his justified resentments, feel a sympathetic imagination. That is what Robert Kennedy had begun to do at his death, for the first time in post-industrial politics. We shall see about George McGovern.

He has talked a good deal about income redistribution in the United States. But his plans have about them the smell of the lamp—an artificiality that weakens their conviction. He has had little to say about a new role for the United States in a world divided less between rich and poor.

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## obes Irish Aid Group picion of Gun-Running

By James M. Markham.

JULY 17 (NYT).—Government has announced the investigation of certain persons who it may have allowed for the smuggling of the Irish Army to carry them from Ireland and running.

At a time when the list in Northern Ireland again degenerates in violence, a manning up on the anti-British and Irish sympathies for IRA.

Sympathizers insist it's best the Defense is conducting the aim of which is to clamp the three Northern IRA Commandos as chapter country and more in donations.

Communities in New Northern Ireland has its end in other respects there is mounting the investigation boomeranging against IRA men Northern IRA do not act that the Pro-ally strongly on

ports  
ensitive  
meter

July 17 (AP).—A Ukrainian city of that they have determined that can temperature of a more than 10,000

agency Tass said instrument's operation of react to the slight ambient temper-

the superconductor-sensitive elements," id in a brief report re of 370 degrees now zero is artificial inside the instru-

he instrument could

dive fields of

sample, to measure

distant stars and

Party

With Reds

July 17 (NYT).—The annual congress of the all-year-old Italian socialist party closed the long-awaited merger with the Italian party.

of the congress, the delegation, led by leader Enrico Berlinguer on the podium ovation by the exchange of braces between Com. Proletarian Socialists

lay congress—the outcome has been expected to be Proletarian Socialists May to re-elect any former deputies—way representatives of two-thirds of the membership of about

Population Up  
July 17 (AP).—Japan's at the end of March 854,519 persons, an increase of 1,314,833 over a year ago. Ministry yesterday.

, 78, Marks 25th Year  
pandau Prisoner Today

BERLIN, July 17 (Reuter)—rounded by mom ex-sharts and guarded by four from four countries former deputy Rudolf Schmid marks a quarter in Spandau Prison

last six years he has Spandau's only prisoner the jail costs around a year to operate. He was the world's most prisoner.

He was arrested in 1961

judged attempt to negotiate with the British, now at 31 of his 78 years old. Apart from four in a British military service while being treated much later, he has been inmate of the 600-cell, 1,000 prison since 1966.

last two fellow-prisoners released.

were former Nazi youth leader von Schirach and arm minister, Albert

who were given 20-year

by the Nuremberg War

Tribunal that passed a sentence on Hess.

conditions Improved

returning to the great

a prison from the hospital

old man have been

DEATH NOTICE

Required to announce the

Edward Barton GOODWIN, at

Bere, on July 8, 1972.



Charge Made During Strike in Nevada

## Guard Says Anyone Can Steal U.S. A-Bomb

JULY 17 (NYT).—A veteran guard at the Atomic Energy Commission's Nevada test site claims that militants, organized criminals or "crackpots" could steal an atomic bomb from the site because of out-of-date security methods.

The guard, Ted Snodgrass, 48, vice-president of the local branch of an independent Nevada Guards Union that is striking against an agency that provides security on a contract basis to the AEC.

The guard said that just over 200 guards cover the vast test area with very conventional equipment.

"The security system was set

up in a time when the desert

was a terribly difficult barrier to cross and was intended to spot a Russian task force," he declared.

### Young Swept Away

The surging flood waters also swept thousands of young fish and blue crabs as far as 40 miles from their normal spawning and feeding areas. This has had an as yet undetermined impact on commercial crabbing and fishing.

The oysters and clams in the bay have begun to weaken and die from the change in salinity at a rate that has led health officials to impose a ban on shellfish harvesting for direct commercial sale in all five areas of the bay. This has put hundreds of local clammers and crabbers out of work.

**Milan Branovic Is Dead**

JULY 17 (UPI).—Milan Branovic, 49, who won the West German tennis title three times, was found dead Friday in woods on the outskirts of this spa city, police said today. Police declined to give further details. Mr. Branovic held the West German title from 1956 to 1958 and reached the finals of last year's European championships here.

**Turkey Approves**

ISTANBUL, July 17 (AP).—The Turkish government today formally approved the election of Patriarch Demetrios.

A three-man delegation from the Patriarchate here called on Istanbul Gov. Vefa Poyraz to inform him that Patriarch Demetrios, formerly Metropolitan of Imbros and Trinodos, was elected yesterday. Gov. Poyraz gave the government's approval and sent congratulations to the new patriarch.

## Bonn Will Build Astronomical Center in Spain

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, July 17 (Reuters).—West Germany and Spain will set up a large astronomical center in southeastern Spain under an agreement to be signed today, the government-backed Max Planck Society announced here today.

The agreement provides for the erection of an observatory complex on Mount Calar Alto, in the Sierra de Filabres, comprising three supermodern reflecting telescopes.

The accord will be signed by representatives of the West German and Spanish governments and by officials of the Max Planck Society, the German partner in the project, and the Spanish Commission for Astronomy in Madrid.

The Max Planck Society said the site was chosen because it has an unusually favorable climate with 300 clear nights a year on the average.

A similar project would not be economically feasible in West Germany, the society said, because there are only about 50 clear nights a year in the country.

The agreement provides for the West German organization to build and maintain the complex with its scientific and technical equipment. Spain is to make available the real estate, servicing facilities and access roads.

## Waldheim Ready For Soviet Talks

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived today for his first official visit to the Soviet Union and said that he looked forward to "an extensive exchange of views with the government and leaders of the Soviet Union."

"I look forward to an exchange of views on the international situation, world problems and problems of the UN," Mr. Waldheim told newsmen at the airport.

He was met by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasili V. Kuznetsov.

# Only big countries have big airlines.

So naturally an airline from a little country like Swissair confines itself to 78 destinations.

Forty of those are in Europe, which after all means only the fourth closest-meshed European network.

True, Swissair does fly 26 times a week from Europe to North America, but it hasn't managed anything bigger than a Boeing 747 yet.

And the handful of African cities (17, to be exact) that Swissair serves can't obscure the fact that the competing airline with the most destinations in Africa flies to a few cities more.

Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive non-stop flights between Geneva and Bombay and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up for this.)

### Dear Swissair,

Let's have no more of this false modesty. You look to me very much like the big airline of a small country. Anyhow, send me your summer time table for 1972. Thanks a lot.

Name:

Address:

Town:

Country:

Send to:

Swissair, VFW Postfach, CH-8058 Zurich-Flughafen.



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الحمل من الأجل

*la chrysanthème*  
**ZOLOTAS**

PARIS  
373 rue St-Honoré  
SAINT-TROPEZ LYON  
ATHENS  
10-Panepistimiou Ave

**"LITTLE DUCKS"**

gold clip  
small model: \$145  
large model: \$210

**O.J. PERRIN**  
33 AV/VICTOR HUGO-PAS. 17.77  
8, RUE ROYALE - OPE 24.34

**THE FABULOUS FAUBOURG ST-HONORE**

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Merenleider Leather-Suede Men-Women 3  
Givenchy Nouvelle Boutique Ready-to-Wear 5  
Rynne Luxury Shoes 6  
MM Fashion Boutique 50  
Rey Ready-to-Wear 54  
Loris Azzaro Couture 65  
Jean Eté Watchmaker-Jeweler 70  
Castillo Ready-to-Wear 76  
Co. Francaise de l'Orient et la Chine Gifts from China 82  
Sweater's Bazaar Ladies' Luxury Fashion 83  
McDouglas Suede/Leather Fashion 155

OPEN SATURDAYS

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John Purdon, Treasurer,

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49 Park Lane,

London W.1, England.

## FASHION

### Scaled-Down Couture Shows in Rome

By Hebe Dorsey

**ROME**, July 17 (UPI)—Italian couture collections got going today but the ranks of designers have thinned drastically with only 21 showing as against 23 a year ago.

One disillusioned designer, Forquet, has closed his doors altogether, following the example of Patrick de Barentzen. Other designers are cutting back, showing couture once a year or dropping it altogether to concentrate on ready-to-wear. Among those who are trimming their operations: Carosa, Baratta, Antonelli, Enzo, Veneziana and Fontana.

It is something of a miracle that 21 houses should be showing at all. Their three-year contract with their seamstresses expired June 30. The unions tried to force a new 11-point contract on the designers that would have meant a 20 percent raise in salaries. But with the bleak prospect that a last-minute strike would kill Roman couture forever, the unions relented and gave the designers a breather. The talks are supposed to resume in October.

The situation is so critical that Amos Cabastoni, director of the Ente Italiano della Moda, admitted today that a solution had to be found before the next

fashion season rolls around. "We are getting weaker and weaker and unless we do something about it fast, we may find we have no Italian couture left," he said.

#### Three Solutions

Three solutions are possible, he added. The first would be to show couture collections in Rome once a year. The second would be to get both manufacturers and textile houses to help the atiling couture houses. The third would be to move couture from Rome to Florence and show it with ready-to-wear in November and April.

The Ente Italiano is a state-sponsored agency that promotes and coordinates the various sectors of the fashion industry.

Besides trying to save the Italian couture, the Ente is becoming increasingly aware of the need to play up what Italians know best, that is, accessories, fabrics, boutique wear and shoes. But without the prestige of couture collections, they feel that the whole Italian fashion industry will suffer.

Tiziani got the ball rolling this morning with a pretty collection that managed to have some good fashion leads. His clothes should satisfy his substantial private clientele as well.

Always good with coats, Tiziani has a new one with soft wide shoulders, a nice slim front and

all the fullness gathered at the back with a tie belt. Coat king Sydney Gittler, of Oberbach, is taking it for the American market. Tiziani also managed to revive the suit which has been lurking on the fashion doorstep for a couple of seasons. His most successful was a slim navy number with long jacket, trimmed with a navy fox shawl collar.

His embroidered-all-over evening dresses are impossible to reproduce on a commercial level but will be just fine for his Palm Beach customers. The best one was a black velvet gown with colorful Spanish shawl embroidery.

#### Gucci

Other news from Rome: Gucci will make another effort to break into the Paris scene next fall. The famous leather firm opened shop on the Rue Saint-Honoré two years ago but failed to make an impact because the location was wrong. It was too far down Saint-Honoré and way away from its arch rival, Hermès. Now, in a how-close-can-you-get operation, Gucci plans to open across the street from Hermès, on Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

It will be a hard pull because the French are very attached to Hermès as a status symbol but Gucci has a secret weapon: its famous moccasin, which won the American market.

One of  
Tiziani's looks  
for fall:  
plaid slacks,  
short-cropped  
jacket, sweater,  
and  
seven-eighths  
coat (carried)

UPI

Valentino, superstar of Rome couture, has a new shop at 13 via Condotti, called Valentino Piu. The hacker is Roberto Bises, a well-heeled fabric manufacturer. Mr. Bises signed a five-year contract with the Kenyon Corporation (which owns Valentino) acquiring exclusive rights to Valentino decoration ships in Europe.

The new Valentino shop caters to the same women who buy their



clothes at his fashion house—all with million-dollar yachts in Monte Carlo, houses in Acapulco and chalets in Saint Moritz. Valentino plans to change décors every six months. Right now, his summer assortment is built around bamboo furniture, bamboo-framed mirrors, batik pillows, patchwork quilts and fresh cool colors in exclusive designs. The prettiest is an explosion of butterflies and bees that Valentino has put on the draperies of a four-poster bed that Elizabeth Taylor could not resist.

The Roman collections will last three days, ending Wednesday night with Valentino. They will be followed by the Spanish collections in Madrid, then the French will take over on July 24.

#### Dresden Ax

**BERLIN**, July 17 (UPI)—The East German news agency ADN has reported the discovery of a 6,000-year-old stone ax head near Dresden. The ax head was sharply edged and had a hole for a handle. Experts at the Dresden Museum said the ax head was proof that farmers and cattle breeders had settled in the area around Lommatsch about 6,000 years ago.

The Heinrich Society believes the root of the problem to be the lack of most Germans of the work of one of their greatest poets.

Now, when teachers would be free to suggest whatever reads most, most teachers are of the generation that grew up Hitler, when Heinrich was a forbidden author.

After the war Dusseldorf began slowly to make amends.

The principal contribution is sponsorship of a 16-volume edition now being prepared. The first volume may be off in time for the December anniversary.

An international Heinrich congress is scheduled for October.

The sponsorship of the city, the university's German Society.

Around London Galleries

A State of Money, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, London, EC2, to July 22.

Fish Course  
A plump posh John Dory was next bustled in. "Better than any medicine," affirmed Franco. "John Dory is not beautiful to look at but the flesh is firm with good flavor." As most restaurateurs know, it is a super fish.

The Pesce d'Oro feature fresh fish daily, but concentrates on meat on Sundays, when the fishermen stay in port. The plethora of seafood has the French, who complain of the paucity in the Mediterranean, wondering if the Italians have a special attraction.

Franco poured out a glass of Oderio di Trobilo 1969, a dry, white wine from the area. Not wanting us to miss anything, he showed off platters of seafood salad, or marinated fresh tuna, or stuffed vegetables.

Dessert was a frozen monument of ice cream and cake, which, for once, was as good as it looked.

Pesce d'Oro, 270 Corso Cavalieri, San Remo. Telephone: 88 641. Closed Mondays. Average price: approximately 5,000 lire.

Stanley Franklin, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 38 Chiltern St., London, W.1, to Aug. 6.

Georges Brunet is even more interested than the earlier show of Matisse drawings at the same gallery, for it has more variety. The earliest is an ink drawing of a pensive woman, done in 1919; a reference to Pitti's restriction in 1979 on cash payments by the Bank of England.

The show also includes, among the 170 items, a carved wooden bank emblem (Gresham's grasshopper) dating from circa 1870; portraits by Lawrence, Beechey and Benjamin West (the American-born president of the Royal Academy); a 1832 traveler's check; a 1789 passport for Thomas Coutts, the banker, and his family; admiring them to France; and other documents pertaining among others, to the Medici and Lord Nelson.

\*\*

Michel Colle (1872-1959),

Gallery, 6 Duke St., S.W.1, London, S.W.1.

Entirely self-taught as a painter, Colle was influenced by Sisley and Pissarro. His work was done while he lived most part of his life in the Valley, which he portrayed with love and knowledge equal to his better-known contemporaries. He was especially skilled in painting rivers and scenes of nature and weather in subtle ways.

\*\*

Georges Brunet/Alfredo

Gallery, 33 Grosvenor

St., London, S.W.1, to Aug. 6.

Georges Brunet is a man who combines taste and his own extraordinary gift for numerous scales. His paintings of a monument's preverence. He sets a bird or beast aside in which a pleasant, naive quality is taller than the body, which a group of figures stands gazing awe-struck skywards at a giant bird.

Shubert, a young South African living and working in London, has drawings which are monumental in a different, sentimental way. Being emotionally involved both in his own personal life, his drawings have a tragic grandeur.

—Max Wyman

Art in Paris

Daniel painter and

mother Germaine Levy

lithographer, painting and

sculptors, mostly inspired

Paris and Copenhagen

Robert Desnos, Georges

Antoine Bourdelle, to

July 20.

Wally Findley

Galleries International

2 av. Matignon — Paris

July

festival of arts

Including music, sculpture, painting, photography and film.

SUMMER OUTDOORS

SCENE MAIN YARD

ADMIRAL ARKADY SUDARSKY

DUKE DUKE PARADE

MICHAEL NESTOROV

PAUL POLOVINSKY

PIERRE VERNET

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 7

FTA  
EEC  
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Objections  
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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Occidental-Russian Deal Reported

Occidental Petroleum is reportedly on the verge of closing the biggest transaction negotiated between a U.S. company and the Soviet Union which may amount to as much as \$3 billion in providing assistance in the development of Russia's oil industry. An Occidental spokesman says that the company will hold a press conference Tuesday in London to unveil a "truly major" development. An Occidental source says the agreement involves more than just exploration in the Soviet Union. "This is the biggest Russian deal ever," completed by an American company." Occidental has also successfully tested a second zone in its offshore Nigeria discovery well, reporting that the new well has achieved a combined flow rate of 13,000 barrels a day from two zones.

## VW, Daimler Tie Spanish Units

Volkswagenwerk and Daimler-Benz have merged their Spanish subsidiaries. The merged concern, Cia Hispana Alemana de Productos Daimler-Benz Volkswagen, is owned by VW and Daimler-Benz, with each holding a little over 25 percent of the stock, and the remainder about equally divided between the state-owned Spanish Industry Institute and private shareholders. The plants have been operating at "unsatisfactory profits."

## U.S. Studies Merger Plan by Brokers

The Justice Department is looking into the proposed merger of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis with Shearson, Hammill & Co. to determine whether a consolidation of the two big Wall Street houses would reduce competition in the securities industry. Their union would create the second-largest investment concern in the industry. Only Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith would be larger, while Sache & Co., now the second-largest, would drop to third. Unlike some past Wall Street mergers, the com-

peted deal does not involve the rescue of financially distressed firms. Both firms are considered in good health and both weathered the financial crisis of 1969-70 in relatively good condition.

## GTE to Divest Some Holdings

General Telephone & Electronics (GTE) the largest U.S. operator of independent telephone systems, has been ordered to relinquish control of Hawaiian Telephone Co. after a Honolulu court found that GTE was illegally restraining competition in the telephone equipment market. International Telephone & Telegraph asked the court to order GTE to divest itself of all acquisitions since 1950, and the court said it would decide after further study what the company must do about some of its other holdings, which include telephone equipment manufacturing concerns. GTE will appeal the ruling.

## British Merchant Banks to Merge

London merchant banks Keyser Ulman Holdings Ltd. and Dalton, Barton Securities Ltd. have agreed to merge. Keyser Ulman will offer four of its own shares for every three Dalton shares, which Keyser Ulman says values Dalton at \$20 million. Keyser Ulman says it either holds or has pledges for 56 percent of Dalton's ordinary capital.

## Sharp Expects Poor Half-Year

Sharp Corp. of Japan estimates net profit for the half-year ending Sept. 30 at 1.3 billion yen (about \$42 million), up 23 percent from the preceding term, but down 29 percent from a year earlier. Sales are expected to total 70 billion yen, up 55 percent from the preceding term, but almost unchanged from a year earlier. Sharp blamed the dull showing on sluggish exports reflecting last December's yen revaluation and a price cut in the domestic desk-top calculator market due to severe competition among Japanese manufacturers.

## Bundesbank Calls Controls

## 'Sole' Protection Instrument

FRANKFURT, July 17 (Reuters).—The recent foreign exchange control measures imposed by the government and the Bundesbank to curb inflows of foreign

funds were the "sole adequate instrument" available to protect the West German economy on its international flank, the central bank said today.

In its latest monthly report, the Bundesbank rejected the alternative solutions of a deutsche mark revaluation, an individual floating of the mark or a joint float of Common Market currencies against the dollar, and called on the world's monetary authorities to defend current exchange rates.

The report, which was completed before the massive dollar inflows at the end of last week, also warned that the Bundesbank is determined to soak up the excessive liquidity caused by such inflows in the interests of domestic stability.

## Eurodollar Problem

The bank suggested that the recent flight from the dollar derives more from the situation on the Eurodollar market than from an assessment of the actual economic state of affairs in the United States. It said that U.S. price rises are being kept down at a time of rapid economic expansion and a change for the better in the country's foreign payments situation is becoming apparent.

This pace, moreover, shows no sign of being quickly diminished.

The massive buying of U.S. securities in recent days has sent interest rates sharply downward on Treasury bills, the cornerstone of the U.S. money market. Some of that downward movement has filtered into other money instruments, raising a question of whether a 5 1/2 percent banking prime rate could be justified at present.

In this situation, which can only be altered by a fundamental reform of the world monetary system, the bank called on the world's monetary authorities to show their determination to defend the prevailing exchange rates through appropriate actions.

The bank said that it could not accept the continuing inflow of foreign funds into West Germany for two reasons. First, because of the adverse effect on the domestic economy through the associated expansion of money supply, and second, because such inflows increase the flow of funds from country to country and thus the deficits of other lands.

The bank said a revaluation of the DM could not be justified because, in contrast to 1968 and 1969 and to a lesser extent 1971, the German currency is no longer undervalued. The Bundesbank noted that not only is the current account balance of payments roughly in equilibrium, but that after the cost and price increases of 1968 and 1971 West Germany is no longer a low-price nation in relation to other European countries or even the United States.

## No Mark Float

Similarly, an individual float is out of the question as it would mean West Germany's breaking with its Common Market partners in the quest for economic and monetary union.

On the subject of a joint EEC float, the report echoed the objections made last week by Bundesbank president Karl Ekesen and vice-president Otfmar Emmerling. It noted that because of the differing payments balance of member states, those running deficits would suffer from a defacto revaluation of EEC currencies against the dollar. Also, it said, scrapping of the Smithsonian exchange rate structure at the first major difficulty is unacceptable.

## U.S. Bankers Hesitate Over Interest Rates

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP-DJ).—The international currency crisis has thrown U.S. bankers into a quandary over whether their minimum interest charge on corporate loans should be 5 1/4 or 5 1/2 percent.

Several major banks, including First National City Bank and Chemical Bank, have boosted their prime rates to 5 1/2 percent. But a number of other banks say they will try to hold fast at the 5 1/4 percent level in light of the currency turmoil.

Because of the speculative attack against the dollar in the foreign exchange markets, foreign central banks have picked up massive amounts of dollars which they have been investing in U.S. government securities, chiefly bills and other short-term Treasury obligations.

In the last week of June and the first week of July the Treasury issued special, nonmarketable securities to foreigners amounting to some \$1.62 billion and in the week ended last Wednesday foreigners bought an additional \$45 million of marketable issues.

This pace, moreover, shows no sign of being quickly diminished. The massive buying of U.S. securities in recent days has sent interest rates sharply downward on Treasury bills, the cornerstone of the U.S. money market. Some of that downward movement has filtered into other money instruments, raising a question of whether a 5 1/2 percent banking prime rate could be justified at present.

The main problem, according to the bank, is that every new danger to the world monetary system—in this case the floating of sterling—induces holders of Eurodollars to fear that their holdings are of less stable value than other currencies and thus to attempt to switch into harder currencies. A further factor diminishing faith in the dollar is its non-convertibility, the bank added.

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## Holder Contests Deal with Sindona

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP-DJ).—Loews Corp.'s sale last week to Fasco International Holding SA of one million shares of Franklin New York Corp. was attacked today by Arthur Roth, a major stockholder and former chairman of Franklin New York.

Fasco International is controlled by Michele Sindona, the Milan financier.

In a letter to Laurence A. Tisch, Loews chairman and a director of Franklin, Mr. Roth stated the sale "raised some serious questions for stockholders and depositors of Franklin National Bank," the chief subsidiary of Franklin New York.

## U.S. Output Rises 0.3% During June

## Index Tops '71 Month By 4.9%, Fed Reports

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—

The Federal Reserve Board said today that its key industrial-production index turned in another moderate gain in June, reflecting a rising but not booming economy.

The board said industrial production, which measures output of the nation's factories, mines and utilities, inched ahead by 0.3 percent in June, the same rise as in May.

This indicator usually provides sensitive information on how the economy is going. The index jumped by a solid 1 percent in April, only to taper off in the next two months.

Although the June figures are subject to later revision, the Fed's report supplied no evidence of coming sharp acceleration in the economy. The administration has been saying this will come in the last half of the year.

## New Record Set

The increase pushed the index to 11.27 percent of the 1967 average. This was 4.9 percent higher than a year earlier and 0.7 percent above the high recorded in 1969.

One reason why the 1969 peak was surpassed was revision of the index back through January 1970.

Actually, the Fed said, the 1969 record high was surpassed in April of 1969.

In June, output increased in business equipment and materials, but production of most consumer goods showed little gain. There were declines in the rate of production of some consumer goods.

Output of automobiles declined 3 percent, falling to an annual rate of 3.5 million units compared with 3.8 million a month earlier.

## U.S. Aids Nuclear Plants

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved \$11.9 million in loans for nuclear power plants in Japan. General Electric Co. will be the major equipment supplier for the projects, which will have a combined cost estimated at \$735 million. The cost of U.S. equipment and services, exclusive of nuclear fuel, will be about \$246 million.

The main problem, according to the bank, is that every new danger to the world monetary system—in this case the floating of sterling—induces holders of Eurodollars to fear that their holdings are of less stable value than other currencies and thus to attempt to switch into harder currencies. A further factor diminishing faith in the dollar is its non-convertibility, the bank added.

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## Holder Contests Deal with Sindona

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP-DJ).—The French government has turned down a request by Sony Corp. of Japan, to acquire a majority interest in a subsidiary of a French commercial bank.

A brief communiqué today from the newly-formed association of registered distributors of Sony in France, said: "Sony, which wanted to market its products in France, has been forbidden by all (French) competent authorities to acquire a majority interest in a subsidiary of a large commercial bank."

A spokesman for Tranchant Electronique, major Sony distributor, said Sony wanted to acquire a 60 percent interest in a subsidiary of Banque de Seze to market its own products through it.

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## Stocks Sag After Rally Fizzles

## Most Indicators Near Year's Low

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 17 (NYT).—A feeble morning rally in the stock market fizzled out this afternoon and turned into a general retreat that carried most market indicators closer to their lows for the year on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a loss of 7.30 at 914.96.

It was the lowest closing level for the Dow since it sagged to 912.70 last Feb. 24. Its low for the year was 892.15, reached Jan. 26 prior to a four-month advance.

Turnover was moderately active at 13.17 million shares, down slightly from Friday's 13.91 million.

Glamour stocks were weak and

fourth quarter obviously jolted Wall Street.

Curtiss-Wright continued to react to news developments surrounding the Wankel rotary combustion engine, which General Motors may—or may not—decide to produce for its automobiles.

**GM Comment**

In San Francisco, Edward Cole, GM's president, reiterated that no decision had been made on whether to manufacture the engine. Curtiss-Wright owns the North American production rights to the Wankel and has licensed GM to produce it—if GM wants to. Curtiss-Wright stock slipped 4 1/2 to close at 37 1/2 today.

Bosch Chassis also was actively traded, closing unchanged at 10 5/8 on turnover of 223,200 shares. Earlier, the stock touched a 1972 low of 10 1/2. The company announced plans Thursday for a \$200 million special charge.

Occidental Petroleum, another popular trading vehicle, climbed 7 3/8 to 12 3/4 before the Big Board halted trading during the noon hour. It was reported that the company was on the verge of closing the biggest deal ever negotiated between an American company and the Soviet Union.

Airline stocks generally were weak. TWA dropped 5/8 to 477.8 and Braniff closed unchanged at 14 3/4. Both were among the 10 most active issues. Others in the group also fell, led by National, down 1 1/8; Eastern, down 3/8; and American and Pan Am, both down 1/4.

Pickwick International gained 1 to 45 after having reported a higher net for the year.

IBM, which reported sharply higher second-quarter earnings last week, fell 5 1/4 to 388.

Polaroid 2 5/8 to 123 5/8; Corning Glass 3 to 234, and Walt Disney 33 3/4 to 183 1/4.

Telex eased 1 4 to 8 1/4. Last Friday, Telex announced postponement of its annual meeting from July 18 to Sept. 7.

On the American Stock Exchange, the index was down to 26.80 off 0.15.

In the OTC market, the trend was much the same, with the NASDAQ index ending at 135.34, off 1.45.

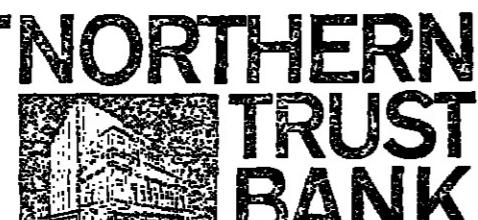
Cutter Laboratories "A" sagged 1 3/4 to 27 3/4 in the wake of a disappointing first-half earnings statement.

McCulloch Oil gave up 2 3/4 to 25, while Champion Home Builders fell 5 3/4 to 104 1/4.

Other weak spots included Textron, off 5 6 to 34

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Div. In \$ Net										1972- Stocks and Div. In \$ Net										1972- Stocks and Div. In \$ Net						
High	Low	Div.	In \$	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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100	90			90	90	90	90	0	90	90		90	90	90	90	0	90	90		90	90	90	90	90	0	
90	80			80	80	80	80	0	80	80		80	80	80	80	0	80	80		80	80	80	80	80	0	
80	70			70	70	70	70	0	70	70		70	70	70	70	0	70	70		70	70	70	70	70	0	
70	60			60	60	60	60	0	60	60		60	60	60	60	0	60	60		60	60	60	60	60	0	
60	50			50	50	50	50	0	50	50		50	50	50	50	0	50	50		50	50	50	50	50	0	
50	40			40	40	40	40	0	40	40		40	40	40	40	0	40	40		40	40	40	40	40	0	
40	30			30	30	30	30	0	30	30		30	30	30	30	0	30	30		30	30	30	30	30	0	
30	20			20	20	20	20	0	20	20		20	20	20	20	0	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	0	
20	10			10	10	10	10	0	10	10		10	10	10	10	0	10	10		10	10	10	10	10	0	
10	5			5	5	5	5	0	5	5		5	5	5	5	0	5	5		5	5	5	5	5	0	
5	2			2	2	2	2	0	2	2		2	2	2	2	0	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	0	
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1								0								0									0	



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New York Bond Representative Office, One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York City  
The Northern Trust International Banking Corporation, One World Trade Center, Suite 3941, New York City  
London Branch, 38 Lombard Street, London E.C.3

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 30, 1972

## THE DIRECTORS

★

**JOHN A. BARR**  
Dean, Graduate School of Management  
Northwestern University

**KARL D. BAYS**

President  
American Hospital Supply Corporation

**SILAS S. CATHCART**  
Chairman, Illinois Tool Works Inc.

**ALBERT B. DICK III**  
Chairman, A. B. Dick Company

**WESLEY M. DIXON, JR.**  
President, G. D. Searle & Co.

**DOUGLAS R. FULLER**  
Vice Chairman, Nortrust Corporation  
The Northern Trust Company

**CHARLES W. LAKE, JR.**  
President, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company

**DONALD B. LOURIE**  
Retired Chairman of the Board  
The Quaker Oats Company

**JOHN S. REED**  
President  
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe  
Railway Company

**LEO H. SCHOENHOFEN**  
Chairman, Marcor Inc.

**GILBERT H. SCRIBNER, JR.**  
President, Scribner & Co.

**EDWARD BYRON SMITH**  
Chairman of the Board, Nortrust Corporation  
The Northern Trust Company

**HAROLD BYRON SMITH**  
Chairman of the Executive Committee  
Illinois Tool Works Inc.

**SOLOMON BYRON SMITH**  
Retired Chairman, Executive Committee  
The Northern Trust Company

**E. NORMAN STAUB**  
President, Nortrust Corporation  
The Northern Trust Company

**OMER G. VOSS**  
Executive Vice President  
International Harvester Company

**J. HARRIS WARD**  
Chairman, Commonwealth Edison Company

## ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$ 356,569,208
U. S. Government Securities.....	193,630,305
Federal Agency Securities.....	35,879,005
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions.....	280,381,885
Other Securities.....	6,466,136
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements To Resell.....	173,920,000
Loans (less reserve of \$23,436,115).....	1,248,526,951
Direct Lease Financing.....	14,286,676
Bank Premises and Equipment.....	39,954,860
Customers' Acceptance Liability.....	1,671,206
Other Assets.....	24,367,926
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,375,854,158</b>

## LIABILITIES

Deposits:	
Demand .....	\$ 814,780,463
Savings.....	562,248,190
Other Time.....	217,159,603
Foreign Offices.....	364,270,714
Total Deposits.....	\$ 1,958,458,970
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements To Repurchase.....	191,300,000
Liability on Acceptances.....	1,671,206
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses.....	24,818,895
Other Liabilities.....	12,497,187
Total Liabilities .....	\$ 2,188,746,258

## CAPITAL

Capital Notes—6 3/4% Due 1980 .....	\$ 30,000,000
Stockholders' Equity:	
Capital Stock (\$20 Par Value).....	\$ 50,200,000
Surplus .....	60,150,000
Undivided Profits .....	26,737,715
Reserve for Contingencies .....	20,020,185
Total Stockholders' Equity .....	\$ 157,107,900
Total Capital Funds .....	\$ 157,107,900
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,375,854,158</b>

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

425,000 Shares

## C. R. Bard, Inc.

Common Stock  
(Par Value \$25 Per Share)Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
IncorporatedBlyth & Co., Inc. The First Boston Corporation Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.  
IncorporatedGoldman, Sachs & Co. Hornblower & Weeks-Henphill, Noyes  
Incorporated

Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co. Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Edwards & Shaw, Eppier, Guerin & Turner, Inc.  
Incorporated

Bear, Stearns &amp; Co. Incorporated

Estabrook & Co. Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan Halle & Stieglitz, Inc. Harris, Upham & Co.  
IncorporatedMcDonald & Company F. S. Mosley & Co. New Court Securities Corporation PacifiCorp  
IncorporatedRiter, Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, Inc. Spencer Trask & Co.  
Incorporated

C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co. Wood, Strudler &amp; Winthrop Inc.

(Continued on next page.)



AMSTERDAM HILTON DUTCH HOSPITALITY AT ITS BEST. BERLIN HILTON CENTRAL AND QUIET. BRUSSELS HILTON BEST VIEW IN BRUSSELS. DÜSSELDORF HILTON YEAR-ROUND POOL AND SAUNA. MAINZ HILTON 20 MINUTES FROM FRANKFURT AIRPORT. MILANO HILTON HAS EVERYTHING, NEAR EVERYTHING. MÜNCHEN HILTON MUNICH'S NEWEST, FINEST HOTEL. ORLY HILTON, PARIS AT THE AIRPORT AND SOUNDPROOFED. ROTTERDAM HILTON AT THE CENTRE OF EVERYTHING. ZURICH AIRPORT HILTON AN HOUR FROM EVERY BUSINESS CAPITAL OF EUROPE.



AND EIGHT OTHER FINE HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTELS IN EUROPE TO ENJOY ON YOUR WAY TO AND FROM THE SUMMER OLYMPICS IN MUNICH. FOR RESERVATIONS CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL, OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE, IN PARIS: 7

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$
	100s	First	Last		100s	First	High	Low		100s	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1. Proceeding page		1000	999		1000	1000	1000	999		1000	1000	1000	999	999	-100
2. First, High Low Last, Chg.	27000	27000	27000		27000	27000	27000	27000		27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	-100
3. Proceeding page		1000	999		1000	1000	1000	999		1000	1000	1000	999	999	-100
4. First, High Low Last, Chg.	27000	27000	27000		27000	27000	27000	27000		27000	27000	27000	27000	27000	-100
5. 2100 2100 2100 100	2100	2100	2100	100	2100	2100	2100	2100	100	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	100
6. 5100 5100 5100 100	5100	5100	5100	100	5100	5100	5100	5100	100	5100	5100	5100	5100	5100	100
7. 1000 1000 1000 100	1000	1000	1000	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	100
8. 2000 2000 2000 100	2000	2000	2000	100	2000	2000	2000	2000	100	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	100
9. 5000 5000 5000 100	5000	5000	5000	100	5000	5000	5000	5000	100	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	100
10. 1000 1000 1000 100	1000	1000	1000	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	100
11. 2000 2000 2000 100	2000	2000	2000	100	2000	2000	2000	2000	100	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	100
12. 3000 3000 3000 100	3000	3000	3000	100	3000	3000	3000	3000	100	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	100
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26. 9000 9000 9000 100	9000	9000	9000	100	9000	9000	9000	9000	100	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	100
27. 10000 10000 10000 100	10000	10000	10000	100	10000	10000	10000	10000	100	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	100
28. 11000 11000 11000 100	11000	11000	11000	100	11000	11000	11000	11000	100	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	100
29. 12000 12000 12000 100	12000	12000	12000	100	12000	12000	12000	12000	100	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	100
30. 13000 13000 13000 100	13000	13000	13000	100	13000	13000	13000	13000	100	13000	13000	13000	13000	13000	100
31. 14000 14000 14000 100	14000	14000	14000	100	14000	14000	14000	14000	100	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000	100
32. 15000 15000 15000 100	15000	15000	15000	100	15000	15000	15000	15000	100	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	100
33. 16000 16000 16000 100	16000	16000	16000	100	16000	16000	16000	16000	100	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000	100
34. 17000 17000 17000 100	17000	17000	17000	100	17000	17000	17000	17000	100	17000	17000	17000	17000	17000	100
35. 18000 18000 18000 100	18000	18000	18000	100	18000	18000	18000	18000	100	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	100
36. 19000 19000 19000 100	19000	19000	19000	100	19000	19000	19000	19000	100	19000	19000	19000	19000	19000	100
37. 20000 20000 20000 100	20000	20000	20000	100	20000	20000	20000	20000	100	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	100
38. 21000 21000 21000 100	21000	21000	21000	100	21000	21000	21000	21000	100	21000	21000	21000	21000	21000	100
39. 22000 22000 22000 100	22000	22000	22000	100	22000	22000	22000	22000	100	22000	22000	22000	22000	22000	100
40. 23000 23000 23000 100	23000	23000	23000	100	23000	23000	23000	23000	100	23000	23000	23000	23000	23000	100
41. 24000 24000 24000 100	24000	24000	24000	100	24000	24000	24000	24000	100	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	100
42. 25000 25000 25000 100	25000	25000	25000	100	25000	25000	25000	25000	100	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	100
43. 26000 26000 26000 100	26000</td														





These securities having been privately placed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

B.F. 500,000,000.-

## SIEMENS S.A.

7 1/2% guaranteed sinking fund bonds due 1987.

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by

SIEMENS EUROPA-BETEILIGUNGEN A.G.

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

These securities having been privately placed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

Belgian Francs 510,000,000

## The Burmah Oil Company, Limited

(Incorporated in Scotland with limited liability under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900)

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Kredietbank N.V.

Robert Fleming & Co.  
Limited

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International  
Baring Brothers & Co.,  
Limited

July 18, 1972

# Announcement by Iraq Petroleum Company Limited

With reference to the matters in dispute between the Government of Iraq and this Company, culminating in the dispute arising out of the enactment by that Government on 1st June 1972 of Law No. 69 of 1972, and in response to an initiative from OPEC at its meeting in Beirut on 9th June 1972, contacts are now to be renewed under the joint mediation of Dr. Nadhim Pachachi and Monsieur Duroc Danner.

It is hoped that this mediation will lead to negotiations on all outstanding disputes between the Government and the Company and its Associates. This procedure would be entirely without prejudice to the respective legal positions of the Government and the Companies.

The Company notified the Government on 7th June 1972 that it contends that the Government's actions constitute breaches of the Company's agreements with the Government and violations of international law and that the Company's rights, including its rights to crude oil from the Kirkuk, Jambur and Bai Hassan oilfields continue to exist and remain unaffected. At the same time the Company notified its intention to take all legal action necessary to protect such rights.

In view of this mediation the Company announces that it will, without prejudice to such rights, abstain from commencing legal proceedings in relation to oil from the said oilfields lifted prior to any declaration by one or both of the mediators regarding the status of the mediation.

A declaration will be made not later than 12th October 1972. If this or any other declaration states that mediation has failed, the Company will be free to exercise its full legal rights.

## Iraq Petroleum Company Limited

33 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0AA

### European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

#### Amsterdam

AKZO ..... 75.50  
Algemene ..... 2.54  
Algem. Bank ..... 77.95  
Aldi ..... 1.00  
Folker ..... 42.50  
Heineken ..... 6.75  
Hilti ..... 1.00  
Holland-Am. ..... 135.53  
Hooverens ..... 75  
I.G. Ltd. ..... 52.14  
K.L.A. ..... 12.50  
K.L.A. ..... 12.50  
Phillips ..... 55.20  
Rexona ..... 55.70  
Rothschild ..... 75  
Royal Dutch ..... 124.80  
Unilever ..... 127.70  
Ver-Maschines ..... 13.50

#### Milan

Arbed ..... 2.90  
Ast.J.Mines ..... 2.07  
C.G.E. ..... 1.00  
Electrobel ..... 6.75  
Lamberti ..... 2.40  
Pirelli ..... 4.70  
Ph.Generale ..... 2.45  
Soc.Generale ..... 2.70  
Solvay ..... 2.87  
Un.Antre. .... 1.30

#### Düsseldorf

AEG ..... 122  
Aug.Thissen ..... 12.20  
BAF ..... 157.50  
Bayer ..... 12.50  
Commerz ..... 22.50  
Conf.Gummil. .... 1.00  
Daimler-Benz ..... 182.50  
Demag ..... 37.50  
Deut.Bank ..... 37.50  
Cred.Comm. .... 74.50  
Dresd.Bank ..... 26.50  
Ges.Werke ..... 12.50  
Hoehler ..... 145.10  
Hoesch ..... 62  
Karlsbad ..... 4.70  
Kohl ..... 1.00  
KHD ..... 124  
Lufthansa ..... 72.50  
Imp.Oil ..... 1.00  
Mannesmann ..... 201.50  
Metallges. .... 1.00  
Rheinstahl ..... 34  
Aichener ..... 1.40  
RWE new. .... 1.64  
Stahlwerke ..... 1.00  
Veba ..... 1.47  
Volkswagen ..... 1.00

#### Paris

Air Liquide ..... 243  
Bogin ..... 128  
BNIC ..... 12.50  
C.G.E. ..... 2.50  
General Elec. .... 1.00  
Lamberti ..... 1.00  
Mitsubishi ..... 5.50  
Oltel ..... 1.573  
Pirelli ..... 1.54  
Soc.Generale ..... 2.70  
Solvay ..... 2.87  
Un.Antre. .... 1.30

#### London

Anglo-Amer. .... 4.35  
Anglo-Amin. .... 1.13  
Barclay Bank ..... 1.00  
Basshamer ..... 2.57  
Bentley ..... 1.00  
British Steel ..... 2.32  
Brit.Telco ..... 3.22  
Brit.Oxygen ..... 0.483  
Brit.Petrol. .... 3.85  
Brit.U.S. .... 1.00  
Chartered ..... 3.00  
Courtauld ..... 1.72  
Crysler ..... 0.07  
Dowty ..... 0.07  
Deco Dat. .... 1.24  
Deco Rec. .... 1.24  
Dillinger ..... 1.39  
Elf.Munir. .... 1.74  
FreeGas ..... 7.00  
GEC ..... 1.00  
Gibson Gr. .... 1.24  
Gl.Uint. .... 3.07  
Guinness ..... 0.80  
Hawker Siddeley ..... 2.50  
Hudson Bay. .... 1.00  
ImcChem. .... 2.81

#### Zurich

Alusuisse ..... 2.10  
Austrian ..... 1.00  
Ciba-Geigy ..... 2.20  
FreeGas ..... 7.00  
Fluka ..... 1.10  
Hoffmann ..... 2.50  
Nestle ..... 2.25  
Pfizer ..... 1.00  
Röhm ..... 1.00  
Sandoz ..... 1.00  
Schneider ..... 2.20  
Shell ..... 0.970  
Soc.Generale ..... 1.00  
SueciFin. .... 2.65  
Thomson ..... 1.72  
Young & ... 2.02

#### N.A.—Not available.

### International Stock Indexes

#### 1972

Test. Prev. High Low  
Amsterdam ..... 126.00 125.75 127.5 125.75  
Bremen ..... 104.00 103.00 104.00 103.00  
Frankfurt ..... 149.10 147.65 157.50 149.10  
London ..... 503.4 504.4 542.5 470.4  
London ..... 501.92 513.29 527.30 496.78  
Milan ..... 42.87 42.70 49.73 42.49  
Paris ..... 10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00  
Sydney ..... 582.22 591.81 623.21 490.10  
Tokyo (Int.) ..... 225.92 256.69 258.50 189.93  
Tokyo (Int.) ..... 3693.54 3719.01 3751.22 3712.31  
Zurich ..... 385.32 386.4 419.4 247.1  
Int. test. (or old)

### European Gold Markets

#### July 17, 1972

Op. CL N.C.  
London ..... 63.20 + 0.10  
Paris (12.5 kilo) ..... 63.15 + 0.20

U.S. dollars per ounce.

#### 1972

Test. Prev. High Low  
Amsterdam ..... 126.00 125.75 127.5 125.75  
Bremen ..... 104.00 103.00 104.00 103.00  
Frankfurt ..... 149.10 147.65 157.50 149.10  
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U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Frankfurt .....







Art Buchwald

## Making Up With Daley

**WASHINGTON.**—The toughest job Sen. Tom Eagleton, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, had after his nomination was to try to persuade Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago to work for McGovern this year.

The meeting between the two men took place late Saturday night in Mayor Daley's office.

Eagleton spoke first. **Buchwald**

"Dick, we sure missed you last week in Miami. Everyone said it just didn't seem like a Democratic National Convention without Richard Daley."

"I didn't come because I didn't have a seat."

"We suddenly realized that midway during the convention and I want you to know it was a terrible oversight. As a matter of fact we had a box seat set aside for you right next to the podium."

"I didn't have a seat with the Illinois delegation."

"The Illinois delegation had lousy seats. You wouldn't have seen anything from there."

"That's exactly what I told George. I said if the Democratic convention had been held in Chicago we wouldn't have had a Dick Daley."

"Yes, that was brought to our attention. There was some question about the new reform rules, Dick. We wanted to seat you in the worst way, but we had no control over it. It was an open convention, and the delegates were tired and hot. They probably didn't even know what they were voting on."

### 18th-Century Pistols Sold for \$60,000

**LONDON.** July 17 (UPI).—An anonymous buyer paid a world auction record price for a pair of pistols—\$60,000—at Sotheby's today.

The early 18th-century silver-mounted flintlock repeaters, made by Michele Lorenzoni of Florence, were from the collection of the late William Goodwin Renwick of Tucson, Ariz., one of the world's finest private collections.

The previous record for a pair of pistols was \$15,500 set at the same auctioneers last year.



"They knew what they were voting on. They were voting to take away my seat."

"I want to assure you, Dick, that Senator George McGovern wanted you to be seated. I'll never forget the final morning of the convention at three thirty a.m., when all of us stood holding our hands high to show the party was united. George said to me, 'My cup would runneth over if Dick Daley were here to share this moment with me.'

\*\*\*

"He didn't say that."

"He said something like it. There was so much noise I didn't hear his exact words. Look, Dick, the important thing is to beat Richard Nixon in November. We can't do it without winning Illinois. And we can't win Illinois without you."

"You should have thought about that when you took away my seat."

"It was hot and smoky and rained a lot in Miami. You would have hated it. Frankly you were much better off watching the convention on television."

"I know one thing: If they had held the convention in Chicago like I wanted them to, no one would have taken away my seat."

"That's exactly what I told George. I said if the Democratic convention had been held in Chicago we wouldn't have had a Dick Daley."

"We know how to take care of people that take away other people's seats."

"We know you do, Dick, and that's why need you in November."

"Anyone who sat in my chair would have got his head cracked open."

"Now this is what we plan to do. We'd like to make you chairman of the McGovern drive in Illinois. You run it any way you want to."

"If they tried to take my seat away from me in Chicago they would have gotten a smooch of tea."

"Dick, forget the past. We have to think ahead. We need a Democrat in the White House. George isn't asking, he's begging."

"Anytime touches my chair in Chicago gets his car towed away."

"But what's your answer, Dick?"

"Tell him I'm going to sit on it for a while."

**Missionaries estimate that there are from 25,000 to 50,000 Pygmies in the Central African Republic alone. They are not counted with the population. They have no possessions, no complaints, no ambitions.**

**Most belong to African planters.**

By Marvin Howe

**BAGANDOU,** Central African Republic (NYT).—African planter Camille Belet owns 22 Pygmies. He inherited them from his father and will leave them and their children to his son, along with the rest of his property.

Pygmies live more like animals than men in the Equatorial forest around this market town of 4,000 inhabitants. The Pygmies are not counted with the population. They have no possessions, no complaints, no ambitions.

Bagandou is "a good Christian village," but nothing has been done for the surrounding Pygmies according to a French priest, the Rev. Philippe Reynaert, who worked for three years in the area.

"One day I asked my African Christians to pray for the Pygmies—and they burst out laughing," Father Reynaert said, adding, "The Africans consider Pygmies as subhuman."

The basic problem for the church is that a missionary cannot work with Africans and Pygmies at the same time because the Africans would drop out, the 33-year-old member of the Holy Ghost order explained. Recently, however, a French Catholic missionary was assigned to Nola, west of here, and will work exclusively with the Pygmies.

The Pygmies of the Central African Republic belong to the Babinga race, which is found in the massive forest zone that extends into Cameroon and Zaire. Missionaries who work in this area estimate that there are from 25,000 to 50,000 Pygmies in the Central African Republic alone.

Bagandou Pygmy men measure between 3 and 4 feet high. Their skin is coffee-colored, which is lighter than that of the African tribesmen in the region. Their features are Negroid, with flat nose, broad forehead and large eyes. They generally go naked, except for a few leaves or string and a piece of cloth.

Most of the little people belong to African planters. They do the heavy work, clear the bush, cut down trees and help with the planting and harvest.

"My Pygmies go to the forest to hunt for three to six months a year but they always come back," said Camille Belet, who owns coffee and corn plantations on the outskirts of Bagandou.

The Pygmy laborers submissively obey their master, or owner, and show no sign of discontent.

"I work because the master gives us salt and cigarettes," one of Mr. Belet's Pygmies said, adding that he had left his wife and children in the forest. He spoke in Dibanga, the Pygmy language, which most African planters here understand.

Asking the African planters if their Pygmies go to school was like asking if they had gone to the moon.

"The Pygmies are afraid of sunlight and don't like to bring their families out of the forest," planter Guy Boukman explained.

Mr. Boukman owns 14 acres of farmland in the Bagandou woods and a large number of Pygmies, but would not

specify how many. Most planters are afraid to declare the number of Pygmies they own because of taxes.

The dwarf people live in tiny round huts made of branches and leaves, and sleep on pieces of bark. When the insects get too much for them, they quit the premises and build another hut.

Their own form of nourishment is manioc roots, bananas and other local fruit and game. They generally suffer from vitamin deficiency disease, tuberculosis and malaria and die young.

Very slowly, however, the winds of change are beginning to penetrate the Central African forest. A few Pygmies have settled in hamlets along forest roads.

These "civilized Pygmies" build permanent houses with mud and sticks like their African neighbors. They are beginning to wear clothes, shorts or a skirt, and some eventually put on shirts. Pygmy women—not men—have slept with Africans to create a mixed race.

Nevertheless, even the "civilized Pygmies" are considered by Africans as lesser beings.

"We could not think of allowing Pygmies—even with clothes—into church because they smell so bad," Francois Goncalo, a gardener for a nearby lumber company, said.

Bernard Mapkapepon, a modest African coffee farmer, lives with a Pygmy woman and has a daughter by her but refuses to marry her.

"My brothers don't approve," 24-year-old Bernard Mapkapepon said. "They want me to marry an African woman. I'm saving money for a dowry now. An African wife is expensive—\$80 to \$100—but a Pygmy woman doesn't cost anything. I'll keep my Pygmy woman, Marguerite, even after I marry an African."

Mr. Mapkapepon lives in a "civilized Pygmy" hamlet on the main forest track, 35 miles southwest of Mbeki. About half the Pygmies here wear clothes and live a fairly sedentary life. The men still go hunting but usually for an African patron who pays them up to 20 cents for an antelope.

The Central African Republic authorities, burdened with dramatic problems of underdevelopment and illiteracy among the estimated 3 million African citizens, have paid little heed to the Pygmy population.

The Ministry of Tourism, however, has attempted to introduce them to the tourist circuit. Small groups of Pygmies have on occasion been brought out of the forest to dance and give their lovely bird-like yodel for visitors.

"We can't do much with the little people because basically they're not interested in money and would rather stay in the woods," a French travel agent remonstrated.

The only apparent move by the government to spread civilization to the Pygmies is a public notice affixed at the Mbeki post office that bans "the promenade of naked Pygmies in town." Planters with Pygmies in their charge are warned that judicial action will be taken if they allow "any person of this type to walk through town wearing only loincloth."

## PEOPLE: The Practice of Karate for Christ

This title was won by France with

Jesus freaks and freaker. The Rev. Mike Crain, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who says he can shatter a 300-pound block of ice with his hand, recommends karate as a help in waging off sin. "Karate is something you really have to work at if you want to do it well. Likewise, you have to make a real effort if you want to be a good Christian," said the Rev. Mr. Crain, who organized a week-long Judo and Karate for Christ Camp, which ended this weekend at Brownsville, Ky. The 140 campers, from 20 states, got up early and exercised most of the day, including many hours of karate and judo instruction.

"We are teaching young people how to defend themselves against man. Then we talk to them about how to defend themselves against Satan," the Rev. Mr. Crain said. A minister at the camp, the Rev. Jerry Adams, of Madisonville, Ky., said, "To many people, a minister is a fellow in a white shirt and tie who never sweats and is better than everybody else. Some people aren't impressed by anything but physical power, and if you can impress them this way first, you can talk with them about Jesus."

Records recently won:

Knot tying. Twenty Senior Scouts from the St. Peter's college troop, Adelaide, Australia, say they have established a world record after tying 142,550 knots in about 30 minutes of time. The record they were out to beat was 76,500 knots tied in 50 1/2 hours by the ninth Biggleswade troop in England. The Adelaide group said it surpassed this mark with 76,005 knots in 36 hours, but kept on going. They said they will apply for inclusion in the Guinness Book of Records.

Records recently claimed, or titles recently won:

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